



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

IMPERATORIS IUSTINIANI INSTITUTIONUM, LIBRI QUATTUOR, with Introduction, Commentary, and *Excursus*. By J. B. Moyle. Fourth Edition. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. London: Stevens & Sons, Ltd. 1903. pp. vii, 680. 8vo.

In 1883 Mr. Moyle published, in two volumes, the first edition of his work on the Institutes of Justinian. The first volume contained an introduction, the text of the Institutes with a commentary, and ten *excursus*: the second contained the translation. While these two volumes formed one complete work, Mr. Moyle has re-edited them at different times. The translation is still in its third edition, while the other volume now appears in a fourth.

It is difficult to speak with moderation of the work which Mr. Moyle has accomplished in this field. While the present volume purports to be merely a commentary on the Institutes, it contains, in reality, information upon most questions arising in regard to the law of Rome from the days of the Twelve Tables down to the time when Justinian, through the labors of Tribonian and his associates, codified the writings of the authorized jurists and the imperial legislation, and gave a new form to the Civil Law.

The Introduction to the present volume, covering eighty-three pages, contains a critical and scholarly account of the history of Roman Law and Legislation. Since the treatment is condensed in space, the style is necessarily concise. The author presumes in his reader a general familiarity with Roman history and conditions, and without these it would be difficult to follow the discussion to advantage. The most interesting portions of the article are those treating of the relation of public and private law, the original position of the *plebs*, and the origin of the *jus gentium* and its connection with the edicts of the prætors. A regret may, however, be expressed that Mr. Moyle has not given us his personal opinion upon a famous distinction of the Roman law—that of *res Mancipi* and *res nec Mancipi*, instead of collecting the opinions of other writers. In this edition the author has added to the Introduction an account of the influence exercised upon the development of law by the pontifical and lay lawyers of the Republic.

In an introduction to each Book the author explains the scope and the sources of the principal portion of the text. The notes in this edition have been carefully revised and cover more space than the text itself.

The ten *excursus*, covering nearly a hundred pages, form one of the most valuable and scholarly portions of the book. Of these the most noteworthy are the fifth, dealing with the general nature of obligations; the seventh, upon joint and several liability; the eighth, upon the Roman literal contract and its history; and the tenth, covering forty pages, which discusses the early history of Roman Civil Procedure.

A general index and an index to the text make it possible for any person desiring information upon any special point within the scope of the work to find it at a moment's notice.

THE MIRROR OF JUSTICES, written originally in the old French, before the Conquest. By Andrew Horn. Translated by W. H. of Gray's Inn. Introduction by William C. Robinson. Washington, D. C.: John Byrne & Co. 1903. pp. xix, 337. 8vo.

The tendency of nearly all authorities is to ascribe the authorship, or at least the compilation, of the Mirror of Justices to Andrew Horn, author of the Liber Horn, who died a distinguished citizen of London in 1328. The stated purpose of the book is to set forth the true doctrines of the Common Law in order that the Justices may see and correct the daily abuses into which they have fallen. In accordance with this purpose, the text falls roughly into three divisions: first, a brief classification and history of the law; second (composing the bulk of the volume), the rules of law as the author conceives them to exist; third, a statement of one hundred and fifty-five abuses of the law, together with a criticism of the provisions or the administration of several of the cele-